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Tanzania admits Uganda attack

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (R)—Tanzania today acknowledged that its troops stormed into Uganda this week, an apparent escalation of three-month-old border conflict. The report of the move in Tanzania's government-owned *Tanzanian Daily News* came as the United Nations' Secretary-General, in his message to U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim, said President Amin had appealed to the United Nations to persuade Tanzania to withdraw its forces from Uganda's territory. In his message to U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim, President Amin said Tanzanian forces overran the small garrison at the border town of Mitukulu last Friday and drove five kilometers into Uganda. It was the first time in the fighting that Tanzania has admitted a concerted attack across the border. Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere yesterday said that if there were further Ugandan attacks against his country, the ensuing fighting would take place in Uganda not in Tanzania.

Time 4, Number 966

Mr. Carter also

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Amman and

SV staff.

King Hussein and Mr. Ford held

of talks at the Hashimiyah

this evening during

which

dealt with "current

issues and the Mid

East problem," the Jordan

Agency (JNA) said.

Mr. Ford listened to a review

of Majesty King Hussein of

in the Middle East

and Jordan's stand regard

ese developments", JNA

meeting was attended by

of the Royal Court.

Before going to Oman, the

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية مصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية العربية «الرأي»

AMMAN, SATURDAY JANUARY 27, 1979 — SAFAR 29, 1399

Gerald Ford in Amman



His Majesty King Hussein receiving former U.S. President Gerald Ford at Amman Airport yesterday. They are followed into the Royal Lounge by Her Majesty Queen Noor and Mrs. Ford.

former president ended a one-day

visit to the United Arab Emirates.

Mr. Ford held talks, believed to

have centred on the Middle East

situation and developments in

Iran, with Sheikh Sultan Bin

Mohammed Al Qassimi, member

of the United Arab Emirates Fed

eral Council and ruler of Sharjah.

Before going to Oman, the

sources said.

Mr. Ford flew in from the

Omani capital of Muscat, where

he had talks with Sultan Qaboos

today on Middle East develop

ments and Gulf affairs, including

the situation in Iran.

Before going to Oman, the

sources said.

Mr. Ford will visit the Haya

Arts Centre and the Folklore

Museum on Saturday, the sources

added.

On Sunday Mr. and Mrs. Ford

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National Geographical Centre plans

atlas, first complete Amman tourist map

By Alan Martiny
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One item most visitors look for when coming to a new city is a good road map in order to find their way around. Unfortunately, there has never been a good map of Amman produced for the general public.

But within the next five months the National Geographical Centre promises to produce a good tourist map of Amman, locating streets, hotels and embassies, as well as a good road map of Jordan.

Col. Rifat Majali, Director General of the National Geographical Centre, also told the Jordan Times in an interview that the centre has begun a major four-year project aimed at producing a complete atlas of Jordan. The atlas will be quite a comprehensive mine of information, containing maps and facts on nearly every aspect of Jordan: its history, geography, geology, zoology, botany, economy, culture, trade, transportation, health, education, communications, religions, antiquities and tourism.

"We have just formed a committee with members representing the different departments, ministries and the Royal Scientific Society," he said. "Each representative will act as a go-between and will help in the research. We have now begun gathering the information."

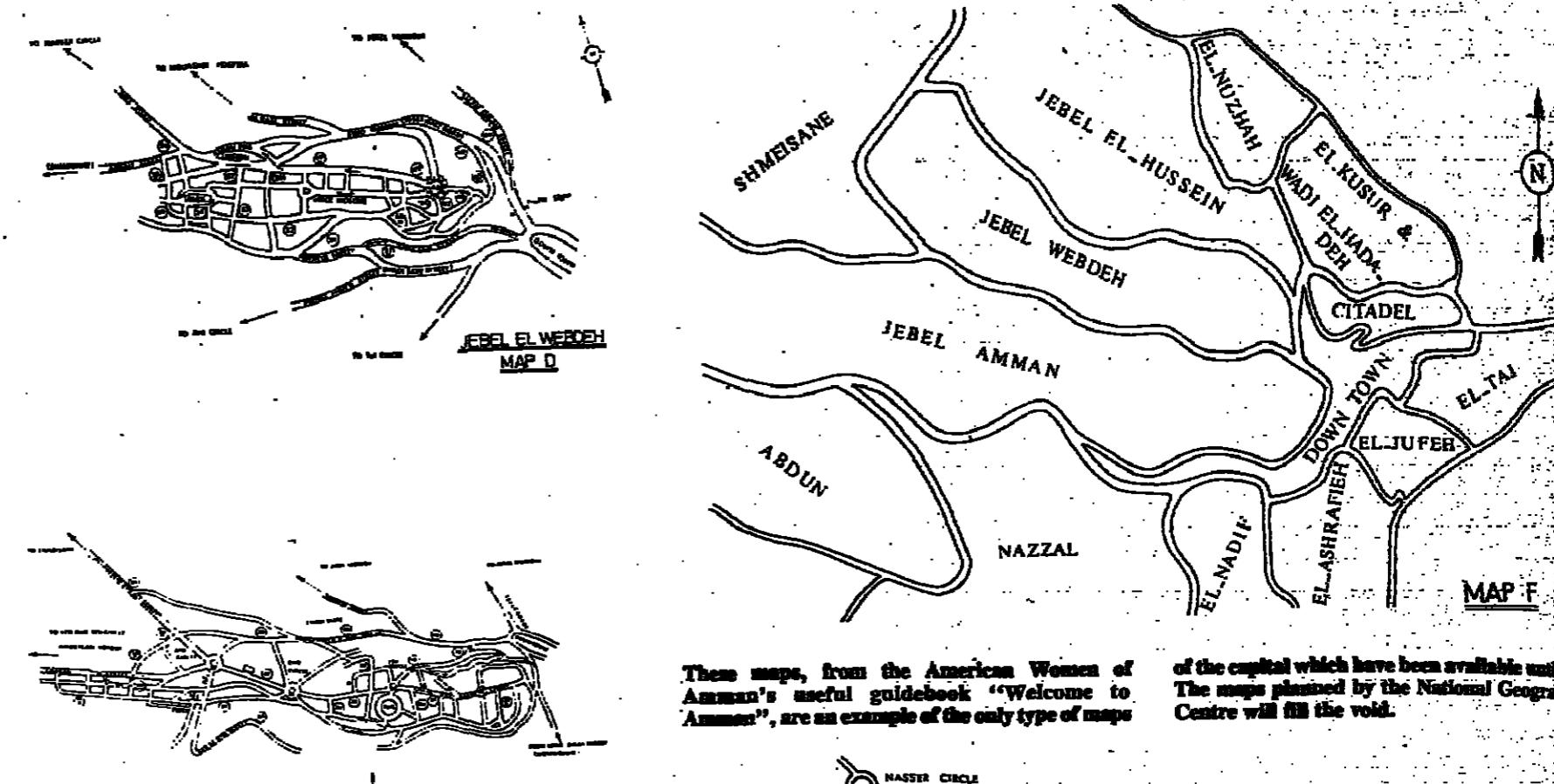
One of the most interesting aspects of the atlas and the tourist maps is that they will be completely produced in Jordan.

All items will be written, all maps produced and all printing done in Jordan. "Up until now, Jordan has depended almost totally on the United States and Britain for the production of its maps. Even the army has had to get maps from them," he said.

Another major need of the geographic centre is for trained personnel; topographers, surveyors, cartographers, printers, photographers and technicians. To begin meeting this need, a training centre was established at Zarqa.

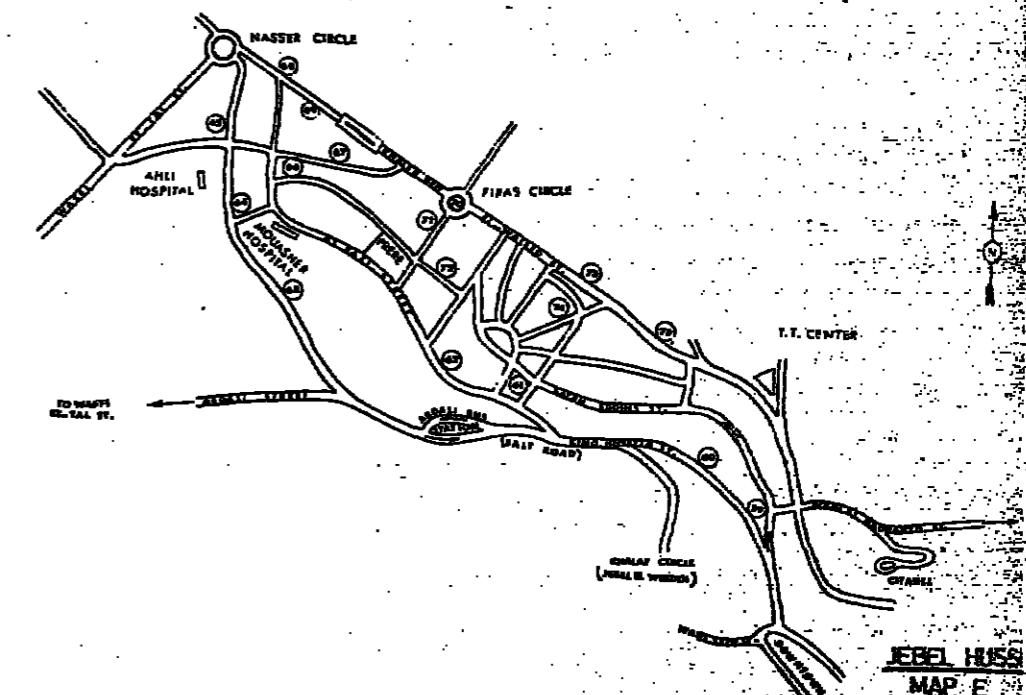
"The French have been a big help along this line," he noted. "They have provided, at their own expense, experts to conduct the training programme." Jordan only has to finance the operating costs for the centre. "By the end of this year we will have 115 assistant engineers and technicians fully trained as well as four to six engineers," Col. Majali said.

"The French have also provided us with another training programme," he added. "They train 46 engineers in France over a space of three to seven years. Someone with a degree in mathematics or science would take the three-year course while someone with the tawjih (high school) diploma would take the seven-year course.



These maps, from the American Women of Amman's useful guidebook "Welcome to Amman", are an example of the only type of maps

of the capital which have been available until The maps planned by the National Geographical Centre will fill the void.



hope the building will be completed in 20 months, around the end of 1980." The cost of the building, around JD 1.8 million, will be financed by the Jordanian government.

"Once the building is completed we will work on getting the equipment. We expect that by the end of 1981 there will be 85 per cent in operation," he added.

Altogether, by 1981 there will be about 46 engineers and 220 assistant engineers and technicians who are fully trained.

"We are very pleased with the progress of the training programmes," Col. Majali said. "We didn't expect these results so soon."

He sees Jordan as ripe for becoming a services centre for the Middle East. "Since Jordan's main resource is manpower, it is really our duty to train our people." However, not everyone who receives training will remain with the Jordan National Geographical Centre. The Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Agriculture will need topographers and surveyors. There will also be a big demand for trained people and cartographic services in the Gulf area, as the Gulf countries have no cartographic centres yet.

Col. Majali sees training as a process which will continue even after the main centre has been established. "The new centre will have to have a training section in order to compensate for those who leave," he said; "and we'll create special courses for training in specific fields to fulfill special requirements."

With the cartographic centre fully operational, Jordan will be able to completely produce all of its own maps. The centre will be an independent department; its head will be appointed by the prime minister.

THE PUB

Enjoy a drink at your local pub and don't bring your darts.

SHEPHERD HOTEL

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Jabal Amman

THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION AQABA REGION WATER SUPPLY PROJECT CONTRACT 3 BOREHOLE PUMPING PLAN

The Water Supply Corporation invites experienced manufacturers to submit tenders for the supply, installation of a borehole pumping plant to a seven production boreholes. The main item of equipment to be provided at each borehole are:

- Two identical electro-submersible pumps sets, 10 litres/sec. capacity and operating in series against a combined head of approximately 200m.
- Wellhead pipework, risers, valves, fittings, monitoring equipment.
- Motor control switchboard.

The Government of Jordan has applied for a loan from the Ministry of Overseas Development of the UK Government towards the cost of the project and intended that the proceeds of this loan will be applied to payments under the contract for which this invitation to tender is issued. The plant and equipment supplied under the contract must be substantial British origin and manufacture.

Tender documents will be available on 1st February 1979 and may be obtained from either:

The Director General, Water Supply Corporation, P.O. Box 5012, Amman, Jordan.

or from the consulting engineers: Howard Humphreys Limited, Kennet House, King's Road, Reading, Berkshire, England.

on payment of JD 50. Tenders should be sent to:

The Director General, Water Supply Corporation, P.O. Box 5012, Amman, Jordan.

to reach that address not later than 12.00 noon local time on the 31 March 1979.

The Director General, Water Supply Corporation, Amman, Jordan.

Dear President Ford...

Welcome to Jordan. We hope and trust that your Middle East tour has been instructive and useful. We know that you and your wife are travelling as private citizens and not as official emissaries of the United States; but we also know that your prominence as an elder statesman and former President may put you in a position, on your return to the U.S., to report to high officials on your findings and possibly to influence policy-makers within your own party and within the U.S. government.

That is why we are pleased that you have had the opportunity to see at first hand the realities of the Arab experience today, and to hear from His Majesty King Hussein and other leaders in the region their views on the crucial issues which confront us at this critical moment.

While you will have received the utmost in traditional Arab hospitality during this leg of your tour, you will also have been left in no doubt, we are sure, of the reservations which the Arab people and their leaders entertain about the present course of U.S. diplomacy in this region. The resistance in the Arab countries, outside Egypt, to the current Camp David process may have come as a surprise to you, particularly since American public opinion, in both parties, has accepted, almost uncritically, the administration's thesis that that approach is the surest road to peace. Many in this region feel it is not for several very basic reasons:

—The Camp David accords, if pursued to the ultimate end of a bilateral Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, would remove Egypt from the common Arab national struggle, at the expense of the other, weaker, front-line parties—particularly the Palestinian people;

—While we cannot deny that the return of occupied Sinai to its rightful Egyptian owners is a recognition of Arab territorial rights, the Camp David framework would link that accomplishment with an unsatisfactory formula for disposing of the other occupied territories—the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan Heights—which in fact will only confirm and legalise Israeli colonisation of those territories. By their actions since September, the Israelis have demonstrated publicly their intention to continue to hold on to, colonise and oppress those territories in defiance of the will—even the existence—of the Arab populations there. And the Camp David accords make no provisions whatsoever for East Jerusalem; King Hussein will surely have told you how vital is the restoration of Arab sovereignty to that sacred soil to a just resolution of the problem.

—Finally, while you will no doubt have discovered that there is no lack of good will in the Arab world for a constructive American presence here—despite the millions which your country has spent in providing Israel with the most advanced weapons of destruction for use against the innocent Arab victims of its expansionist designs—Camp David has done nothing either to promote American credibility, or to advance American interests, in this region. At home, and in Israel, President Carter may be criticised for "tilting" too much to the Egyptians; but here, at the heart of the problem, we see only an American endorsement of an Israeli plot, by subterfuge, to undermine Arab unity, to neutralise Arab resistance to occupation, and to perpetuate Zionist expansionism at the expense of Palestinian national rights.

These may come as hard truths. But they are put to you, and to the American public, without rancour and in the hope that, through your esteemed self and other American eyewitnesses, the reality of the Arab position—and the reasons for our discontent with an approach to peace that can only lead to another war—will become known.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I newspaper Friday comments on U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton's latest Middle East mission in an attempt to resume the stalled peace treaty talks between Israel and Egypt. It says Begin's statement at the conclusion of talks with Atherton that "any treaty with Egypt should by no means be linked with any other" indicates that Israel refuses Egypt's request to amend Article 6 of the proposed peace treaty, and also means a rejection of Egypt's demands that the peace treaty should be linked with clauses defining the future status of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Whatever the attempts on the part of Egypt to cling to President Sadat's initiative, Israel seems to continue to persist in driving Egypt back to the corner, forcing it to accept the Israeli blueprint of a peace-treaty, the paper says.

Egypt, in the paper's view, is facing a challenge: to honour its Arab national commitments or to succumb to Israel's pressure. If it chooses the second option, then this would mean a separate peace, and this calls on the Arab states that took part in the Baghdad summit to choose for themselves quite a different path to achieve a just peace, the paper concludes.

AL DUSTOUR, newspaper comments on Lord Caradon's new ideas for settling the Middle East problem. The paper, which published the ideas in its Friday edition after an interview with Britain's former U.N. ambassador, is of the view that they serve as a sound basis for solving the issue. Caradon, says the paper, is the first contemporary European and well-seasoned diplomat to bring forth such sound ideas, and he happens to be the godfather of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 which many still regard as the best formula to achieve peace.

Caradon's main ideas include:

1. The restoration of occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, should not be subject to negotiation since Resolution 242 clearly states that there should not be any aggrandisement of other nations' territory by force.

2. The demarcation of borders between Israel and its Arab neighbours should take place under the supervision of the United Nations and must not be subject to any geographical or security considerations.

3. The rights of the Palestinian people to a state of their own in their homeland should not be negotiable.

4. The EEC nations should participate in formalising the shape of peace in the area.

The paper concludes by calling on the Arab states to consider these ideas and form a unified attitude towards them.

WHAT'S GOING ON

French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film by Michele Rosier entitled "George qui?" at 7:30 p.m. in French with Arabic subtitles.

DIPLOMATIC MISSION

has

vacant positions for secretaries and clerks.

REQUIREMENTS: Minimum typing speed of 40 words per minute. Excellent knowledge of English.

Interested persons should write to Personnel Office, P.O. Box 354, giving their address and phone number.

ARABIC - ENGLISH SECRETARY

Al-Dhefa General Contracting and Trading Co. requires an Arabic/English secretary for contracting office works. Job specifications include:

1. Typing, filing and circulation of Arabic/English correspondence and reference materials.

2. Bi-lingual reception.

Applicants must have an excellent command of English and experience of not less than three years. Persons without specified qualifications need not apply.

Pay and benefits will be determined by mutual agreement.

To arrange for an interview, please call 65411 between 9:00 - 1:00 & 4:30 - 7:00 and ask for Miss Palmer. Please have a resume prepared.

Announcement for Pre-qualification

of Contractors for "Shabsough Project"

Amman - Jordan

The "Preparatory Committee for the Amman Development Authority" intends to construct the "Shabsough Project" located between Shabsough Street and Rida Street in Downtown, Amman. The project's estimated total built-up area is 22,500 square metres and consists of:

- (a) A garage of nine parking levels for a total of 383 cars.
- (b) Shops consisting of 4,800 square metres total area.
- (c) Eight floors of offices of 5,000 square metres total area.

The structure of the project is reinforced concrete (Fair-Pace), and a complete electro-mechanical work as designed. Expected construction of project to start June-July 1979.

The Committee invites experienced international contractors and/or Jordanian contractors interested in prequalifying for the project to submit the following information:

- 1) Previous experiences of similar work.
- 2) Financial capabilities with supporting evidence.
- 3) List of equipment and manpower available.
- 4) Present and future load of work.

Required information should be submitted not later than Thursday March 1, 1979 to The Committee, c/o Pension Fund (Tel. 64183) P.O. Box 3294, Amman - Jordan.

Arabic

Damas-Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Jan. 27 - Feb. 2)
EXHIBITS

TURDAY, Jan. 27: An exhibition of oil paintings by the Belgian artist Rhodal opens with a 6 p.m. reception at the Arab Centre.

NDAY, Jan. 29: A photo-exhibit dedicated to the Byelorussian Republic opens for one week at the Soviet Cultural Centre.

WEDNESDAY: An exhibition of expressionistic pen and ink, line and water colours by Damascene artist Nazir Ismael is on through Tuesday at the French Cultural Centre. This show shouldn't be missed by serious collectors of Arab artists' works. Hours: 4:30 - 8 p.m. daily.

THURSDAY: Thirty oil paintings by Ghassan Jidid of Tartous are on view through Thursday at Al She'b Gallery. Hours: 10 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. - 8 p.m. daily.

ONE-WOMAN SHOW: A one-woman show featuring 35 water colours and oils by artist Aline Geofroy continues through Feb. 4 in Urnina's ground floor of the Meridien Hotel. Ms. Geofroy studied at Beirut Fine Arts Academy and in Rome. Her works range from still lifes and portraits to Syrian landscapes. Her favorite subjects are water colour studies of old buildings of Latakia and Syrian cities.

DANCE CONCERT

NDAY, Jan. 31 and THURSDAY, Feb. 1: Dual performances by the leading husband-wife dance team of India are for 8 p.m. at the New Officer's Club near the Meridien Hotel. The opening night will be under the patronage of Dr. Al Attar, Minister of Culture. The Thursday programme is staged as a benefit for the Palestinian Red Crescent Society, known as one of the greatest classical dancers of India, particularly for the Odissi style. Aloka Panikar has performed throughout the world. In 1977, the University of Rome produced a documentary film on her dancing. Her husband, K. Kharan Panikar, will perform colourful Kathakali dances of southern India. In addition to being one of the leading choreographers of India, Mr. Panikar is a master of percussion instruments.

Tickets for the Thursday night programme may be obtained by writing the Damascus Red Crescent Society Office at 331-441 or 261.

VIDEO-TAPED PROGRAMMES

NDAY, Jan. 31: "La Loire," reflections upon history, is ed for 6:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre. (French)

DAY, Feb. 2: "The Secrets des Chefs - d'Oeuvre: Gustave Courbet and Nicolas Poussin" will be shown at 6:30 and 7:30 p.m. in the French Cultural Centre (in French).

THEATRE

WEDNESDAY: Mamduh Anwan's adaptation of "Man of La Mancha" is directed by Mahmoud Hadour at Al Hamra Theatre. The cast from the National Theatre of Syria stars Ahmed Pathy, Farah Dipsey, Fida Samour, Abdelsalam Altaib and Bassi Hadid. Curtain time is 8:30 p.m. nightly except Friday (Arabic).

NDAY: The Experimental Theatre of Syria presents "The Way of Civilization" at 8:30 p.m. nightly except Friday at Abbasiya Cinema next to the Semiramis Hotel (in Arabic).

LECTURES

DAY, Jan. 28: A musical evening featuring the music of F. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy will be introduced by Nuri Ruheibani at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre.

NDAY, Jan. 30: A literary evening honoring the 80th birth of the Russian poet Chekhov is slated for 6 p.m. at the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

SDAY, Jan. 30: Mr. Moh R. Asfahani, President of the Syrian Sports Federation, will talk about sports in the Syrian Republic and their relations with the German Democratic Republic at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in Arabic).

FILMS

URDAY, Jan. 27 and MONDAY, Jan. 29: "Rude Journeys" (in French) a film directed by Rene Allio starring Simone Signoret, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

DAY, Jan. 28: Documentary films on the economic integration of socialist countries will be shown at 6:30 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre (in German, Arabic sub-titles).

SDAY, Jan. 30 through THURSDAY, Feb. 1: The BBC TV version of "The Merchant of Venice," starring Maggie Smith as Portia and Frank Finlay as Shylock, will be shown nightly at 7:30 p.m. at the British Cultural Centre. Tickets must be obtained in advance from the Centre library. Persons under age 16 will not be admitted.

NDAY, Jan. 31: "The Red Apple" will be shown at 6 p.m. in the Soviet Cultural Centre (in Russian, Arabic sub-titles).

URSDAY, Feb. 1: "Amore," a film directed by Henry Chapier starring Sonia Petrova, Daniel Quenau and Julian Negulesco, will be shown at 7:30 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre (in French, Arabic sub-titles).

ENTERTAINMENT

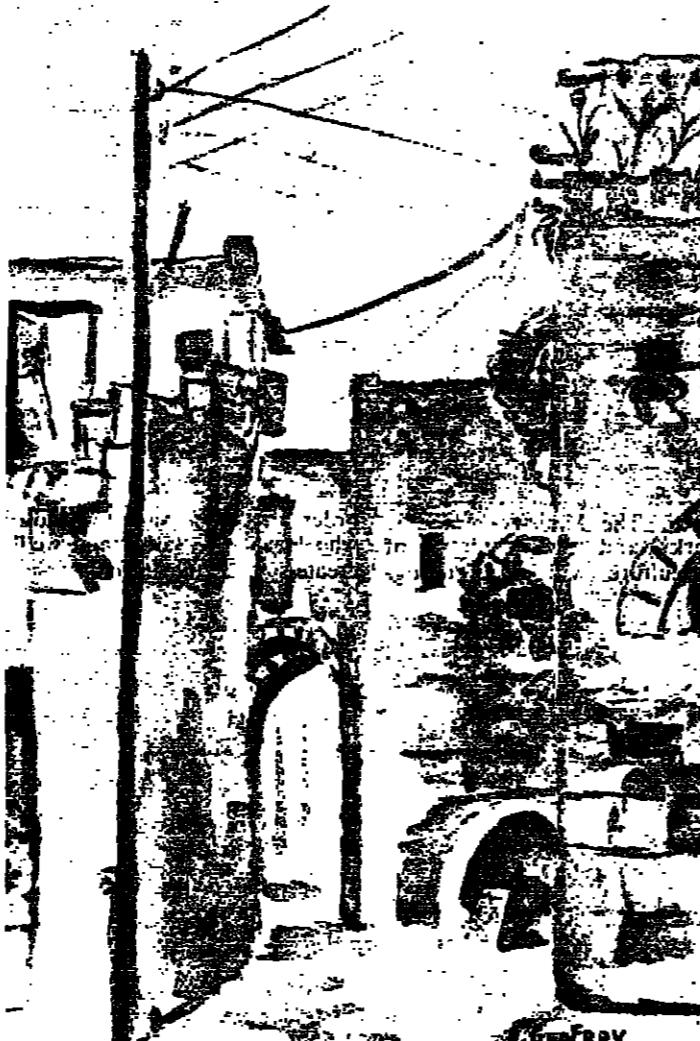
ILLIE WELLS: A blonde, green-eyed chanteuse from Norway, is earning nightly at the rooftop supper club of the Meridien Hotel through Feb. 11. Ms. Wells started singing professionally at 8; she joined the Bailey Organisation at age 16 and has since a singing pop ballads throughout the world - in nearly all the capital cities of Africa and Europe as well as in Oman and Maldives. She regularly appears on TV in England and Spain and in 1976 was elected Pin-Up Girl of British troops stationed in India.

PAT-POURRI

AMAS: Damascus has more than its share of bachelor diplomats and of the liveliest is Paulo Rocha Santos, Charge d' Affaires of the Brazilian embassy. His garden apartment in Mezzeh, decorated with the works of more than 60 Syrian, Brazilian and Italian artists, could put most art galleries to shame - Sr. Santos doesn't do badly in the cooking department either. In a recent evening, following the opening of Aline Geofroy's one-woman show at Urnina Gallery, Sr. Santos entertained



Aloka Panikar will perform classical dances of India at 8 p.m. Wednesday and Thursday at the New Officer's Club, Damascus.



Landscape (watercolour) by Latakia artist Aline Geofroy on view until Feb. 4 in a one-woman show at Urnina Gallery, ground floor of the Meridien Hotel.

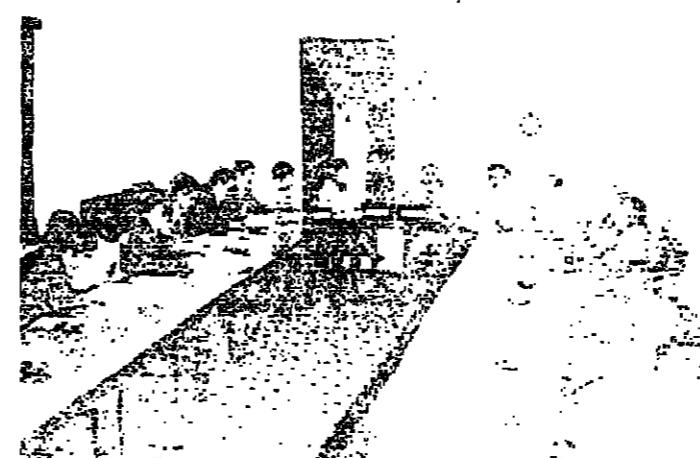


K. Shekharan Panikar poses in one of the Kathakali masks he designs for his performances of dances of southern India. He will appear at the New Officer's Club of Damascus on Wednesday and Thursday.

Guest of honour was Damascene artist Nazir Shora. A sumptuous "sameek" spaghetti was served from a Brazilian earthenware pot to guests including Adib Manla-Ali, a Syrian whose boutique specialises in Italian fashions, Teresa and Dr. Simon Dummar, director of the Italian Hospital, and Dr. Iskandar and Aida Meshkha. Also on hand were Aurelia and Francesca Lanata. Dr. Lanata had just returned from her most recent fortnightly trip to the University of Sardinia where she teaches ecclesiastical law. Mr. Lanata, counselor of the Italian embassy, was exuberant over Italy's latest business transaction with Syria - a contract to construct the GIE (General Electrical Industries) power plant at Baniyas. "It represents \$100 million dollars as well as extremely good relations between the two nations," Mr. Lanata beamed.

Our kudos to Sr. Santos whose hobby is buying works of Syrian artists - his residence should be included on the Damas-Scene list of art galleries.

If you have items for the Damas-Scene column, please send them ten days in advance to Pat McDonnell, P.O. Box 5601, Damascus, Syria.



Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni (centre) chairs the final session of the symposium on labour legislation, Thursday. The ministry's Under-secretary, Dr. Jawad Anazi is sitting at the left side of the minister.

Labour symposium gives

advice on improving

employer-labour relations

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (JNA): A five-day symposium on Jordanian labour legislation ended here yesterday. At the final session, chaired by Minister of Labour Issam Ajlouni, the participants issued a number of recommendations for improving relationships between employers and labourers. The main recommendations call for:

1. The formation of a specialised technical committee to work out legislation for organising relations between employers and labourers in the light of continuous economic and social developments. Legislation should cover the work of all labourers, particularly agricultural workers with the government committed to carrying out its various provisions, in cooperation with all parties.

2. The conclusion of bilateral agreements between importers and exporters of labourers in cooperation with the Arab Labour

Organisation and a special bureau to be set up for the purpose, organising labourers' movements and obtaining good working conditions for Arab labourers.

3. The establishment of technical institutes to provide training for Jordanian labourers with equal opportunities for men and women.

4. The enactment of regulations to define clearly conditions under which labourers are employed including terms for fines, promotion, termination and other regulations specifying labour safety and health conditions.

Taking part in the symposium which was organised by the Ministry of Labour and the Arab Labour Organisation, were representatives from the Ministries of Labour and Justice, the University of Jordan, The Royal Scientific Society, the National Consultative Council, employers and labour unions.

British firm to conduct Amman, Zarqa urban development studies

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 26: The Municipality of Amman last week signed an agreement with Halloran Fox, a British consultant firm, to conduct studies for an urban development project designed to develop and up-grade four slum areas in Amman and one in Zarqa.

"The main objectives of the project are to improve public services, such as sanitation, electricity and water, and to construct schools, clinics, sports and cultural centres, parks and an infrastructure," sources at the Amman Municipality told the Jordan Times yesterday. The project will also aim to improve the standard of existing housing or construct new units.

"This will be a pilot project," he added. "Depending on the success of this phase it will be expanded to other areas."

Participating in the studies with the British firm will be a group of Amman Municipality officials, the Department of Statistics, the National Planning Council and the Technical Committee for Amman Regional Planning.

The agreement was signed by Mayor Ma'an Abu Nuwar for the Amman Municipality and for the consultant firm by its general director.

Postal fund buys fertiliser co. shares

AMMAN, Jan. 26 (JNA): The Post Office Savings Fund is to acquire shares worth JD 300,000 in the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, the fund's Director General Abdullah Hawamdeh announced here today.

The new step, he said, will yield

dual benefits for the investors and for various Jordanian development projects.

The fund's Board of Directors will in the future consider further similar investments in the company which now has a capital of JD 20 million. Mr. Hawamdeh said.

TODAY'S WEATHER

A rise in temperatures will occur with medium and high clouds and southeasterly moderate winds. In Aqaba it will be dusty at times with northerly moderate winds and calm seas.

Temperatures

	Overnight minimum	Daytime maximum
Amman	2	15
Aqaba	8	24
Jordan Valley	12	23
Deserts	3	17

MEET THE LEADER OF THE MIDDLE EAST ENGLISH PRESS...

MONDAY MORNING



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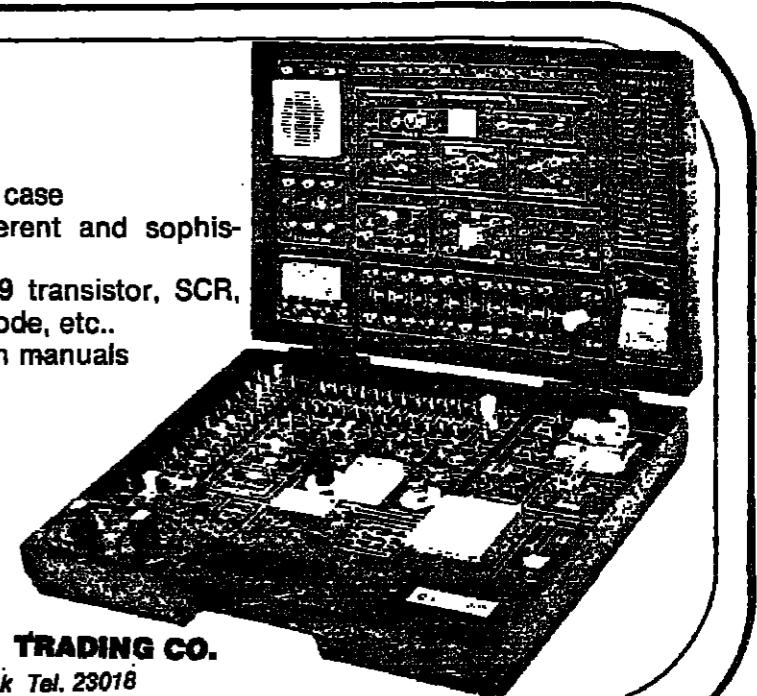
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Technology aids farmers despite Israeli harassment

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following study on "Drip Irrigation for small farmers in the Jordan Valley," is extracted from a paper by Dr. Peter Oakley of the University of Reading, England. It describes a project begun in 1976 to introduce drip-irrigation technology to small farmers in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. The area concerned is dry, averaging 150-200 millimetres of rainfall a year; cropping is carried out only in winter and irrigation is essential in the West Bank.

By Peter Oakley

The area commonly referred to as the West Bank is the land to the west of the river Jordan which until 1967, was part of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The West Bank is traditionally the homeland of the Palestinians, but since 1967 it has been systematically settled by Israelis.

Since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967, 10 large Israeli enclave settlements (of the "kibbutz" and "moshav" type) have been established in the Jordan Valley, housing some 2,000 people and controlling some 5,000 hectares; this represents about 70 per cent of the cultivable land within the Jordan Valley north of the town of Jericho.

While a majority of the West Bank's population is urban, a significant number gain their livelihood from agriculture. Statistics on the West Bank are extremely limited; the most recent study estimated that some 41,000 Palestinians are employed in agriculture on the West Bank, of whom 7,500 are landless labourers. With limited resources available, and poor returns on capital and labour invested, many farmers abandon their land; the usual risks attached to farming are increased by the insecurity of land tenure because of the political situation. One study has estimated that between 1970 and 1973 as many as 16,000 Palestinians stopped farming their land. A lack of capital resources, limited technological support and inadequate pricing and marketing systems characterise Palestinian small farmer agriculture on the West Bank.

More specifically, the development of small-farmer Palestinian agriculture in the Jordan Valley is

restricted by several interrelated problems and uncertainties.

The search for new water supplies and the expansion of existing ones, is a constant activity in the valley. Palestinian farmers and Israeli settlements are served by about 20 wells of 100-600 metres in depth, and these have had the effect of lowering the groundwater table to the extent that, in the north of the region, a number of springs and Palestinian-owned wells (of no more than 100 metres deep) have failed. Palestinians themselves are prohibited from drilling for water and have been restricted, by the fitting of flow metres, in the amount of water they are allowed to draw from existing wells.

Under the severe climatic conditions prevailing in the valley, small farmer agriculture is only viable if it is based on efficient irrigation. The "furrow" and perforated plastic pipe irrigation systems currently used by most Palestinian farmers are inefficient.

As a consequence of this, productivity is low and the returns to land and labour are low. The vast majority of Palestinian small farmers exist on or about the subsistence level. Many Palestinian farmers, due to the low income-gained, leave their land unfarmed to seek employment outside agriculture.

Some 5,000 hectares of land are currently owned and worked by Palestinians have been expropriated for Israeli settlement, and a further 1,500 hectares have been fenced off for security reasons. The threat of further land confiscation for either of these reasons is a constant one, and this applies particularly to land which is left unfarmed as a result of its owner leaving to find work in the towns.

A church-based voluntary agency working on the West Bank identified these problems and recognised the urgent need to provide support for the Palestinian small farmer in the Jordan Valley in order to enable him to gain an economic return from the development of his land and thus to encourage him to remain on the land. In the context, however, of the severe competition for land and water resources which has arisen as a result of Israeli set-

tlement, the emphasis has to be put upon the better utilisation of existing resources and not on the expansion of these resources. Controlled drip irrigation was identified as a technology likely to meet these requirements. It is highly economical in its use of water and efficient in its placement of water and enables a very high output per unit area of land to be achieved.

First developed in California, drip irrigation involves the pressurising of a supply of filtered water through a network of 16 millimetre flexible polythene pipes which are laid along the rows of the crop being irrigated. At intervals ranging from 1.5 to 6 metres (according to the needs of individual crops) the pipes are fitted with a small nozzle, about 100 millimetres long, which allows a small and precisely controlled seepage of water (2-4 litres per hour) directly over the rootzone of the plants. This small plastic nozzle is the key component of the system. It means that water wastage in drip irrigation is negligible compared with either of the methods most commonly used by Palestinian farmers in the valley—those using open furrows and perforated plastic pipe.

Other components of the system are more costly. The source of water for drip irrigation in the Jordan Valley is either a spring or a tubewell of 40-100 metres in depth and fitted with a 45-60 horsepower pump (depending on the depth of the well) which delivers 45-100 cubic metres of water per hour. Wells are of 250 millimetres or 300 millimetres in diameter and fitted with a cast-iron casing. Water raised from a tubewell is pumped directly into the irrigation system: if the water source is a spring, a pond is necessary for storing the water, and this often has to be constructed artificially. Occasionally, depending on the nature of the local terrain, the pond may be situated at a level high enough for gravity flow of water into the system to provide enough pressure. More commonly in the Jordan Valley, however, a diesel pump is needed to supply the system from this reservoir.

The project is purposefully directed towards Palestinian farmers and selection is based on the following criteria:

— Unrestricted access to an appropriate source of water;

— Parcel size for an irrigation system of not more than one hectare;

— Farmers' relative need for financial and technical assistance, as determined by the voluntary agency.

Participants in the project to date include both small landowners and tenants, although only tenants are subsidised and, if a tenant should need to move and

the individual system) feeds water at a pressure of four atmospheres into a "control head". This consists of a coarse and a fine filter, a fertiliser tank which feeds fertiliser in solution into the system, a pressure gauge, and a metering valve controlling the volume of water supplied. The control head feeds into a hierarchy of wide-bore plastic "distribution lines" (ranging from 90 down to 75 millimetres in diameter) which in turn supply polythene "branch lines" (of 75 down to 40 millimetres) laid at intervals across the direction of planting in the fields irrigated. These branch lines then supply the 16 millimetre or 12 millimetre "dripper lines" laid along the crop rows.

Design of drip irrigation system is complex and is the job of a specialist water engineer: it must ensure that an adequate supply of water reaches all parts of the system under the required levels of pressure, so that each dripper nozzle delivers the required amount of water.

The system as a whole is, then, a high-technology, high-capital one. In the Jordan Valley it has cost a little over £1,000 sterling for each irrigated hectare to install. However, it is not necessarily a large farmer's system: units have been installed in this project serving less than one hectare, and the minimum economic command area for a drip irrigation unit is thought to be no more than 0.5 hectare.

The project, which is implemented by the locally-based voluntary agency already mentioned, involves the subsidised provision of drip-irrigation systems on land owned and cultivated by Palestinian farmers in the Jordan Valley area. (To date the project is concentrated in the areas around Jislik, 'Ain Duk and Marj Na'aja.) The project was begun on a pilot basis in September 1976, and the results were encouraging enough for a first-phase programme to be undertaken in 1977. The project is purposefully directed towards Palestinian farmers and selection is based on the following criteria:

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— Farmers' relative need for financial and technical assistance, as determined by the voluntary agency.

Participants in the project to date include both small landowners and tenants, although only tenants are subsidised and, if a tenant should need to move and

abandon the drip irrigation system, the landlord must indemnify him for the installation loss incurred. Farmers who do participate in the project are assisted as follows:

Units	14
Owners	14
Tenants	36
Area (hectares)	29.6
Subsidy (Israeli pounds)	332,183
Farmers' contribution (Israeli pounds)	735,509
Total cost (Israeli pounds)	1,067,692

A second phase of the project began in June 1978, by the end of which year the amount of Palestinian land under drip irrigation should have doubled.

The drip-irrigation project has suggested the following as criteria by which the effect of the project could be measured:

1. The establishment of baseline data on crop yields under open-canal irrigation, which could be compared with similar data under drip irrigation.
2. Similar data to compare the difference between water use under drip irrigation and under open-canal irrigation. This will indicate the increase in efficiency in water use which should lead to an increase in the area of land under irrigation.

The purpose of the project is to encourage Palestinian farmers to continue to cultivate the land by providing them with the means to achieve a better return on their efforts. More specifically it has the following objectives:

3. Through a more efficient use of available water supplies to expand the area of Palestinian land under cultivation:
- To raise farm incomes through increased productivity;
- To expand employment and land use opportunities by increasing the return on land and labour investment.

By the early part of 1978, at the end of the project's first 12 months, a total of 14 drip irrigation units had been installed at a total capital cost of 1,067,692 Israeli pounds (approximately £35,000 sterling). These units covered a total area of 29.6 hectares, which gives an approximate average capital cost per hectare irrigated of £1,150 sterling. Fifty farmers currently participate in the project, of whom 36 are tenants on the land on which the system is installed. Five of the units serve only the land of a single owner-occupier, the average area covered by these being just under one hectare per unit. Each of the remaining nine units is installed on the farm of an owner occupier but serves several (a minimum of two and a maximum of nine) tenant farmers as well. Average coverage of the units shared by several farmers is 2.9 hectares per unit. A statistical resume of the project at the end of its first complete year is

The project is still in its early stages and the data produced to date are tentative. However, a visit to several of the irrigation units just before the first big harvest under drip irrigation (March 1978) confirmed the farmers' enthusiasm for the system, their confidence in its ability to bring a positive benefit to their farming and the apparent ease with which the "new" technology had been incorporated into their farming system. Farmers visited appeared to have mastered the technology with few problems and some were already planning its extension on their lands. One farmer had more than doubled the area now under irrigation with no increase in water use, while another estimated that yields under drip irrigation were at least three times the yields under open canal irrigation.

Important to the success of the project will be both the efficient marketing of the increased farmers' crops and the price they receive for them. Indeed these two



The source of water in the valley is either a spring or tubewell depth of 40-100 metre. (Photo by Rami G. Khouri)

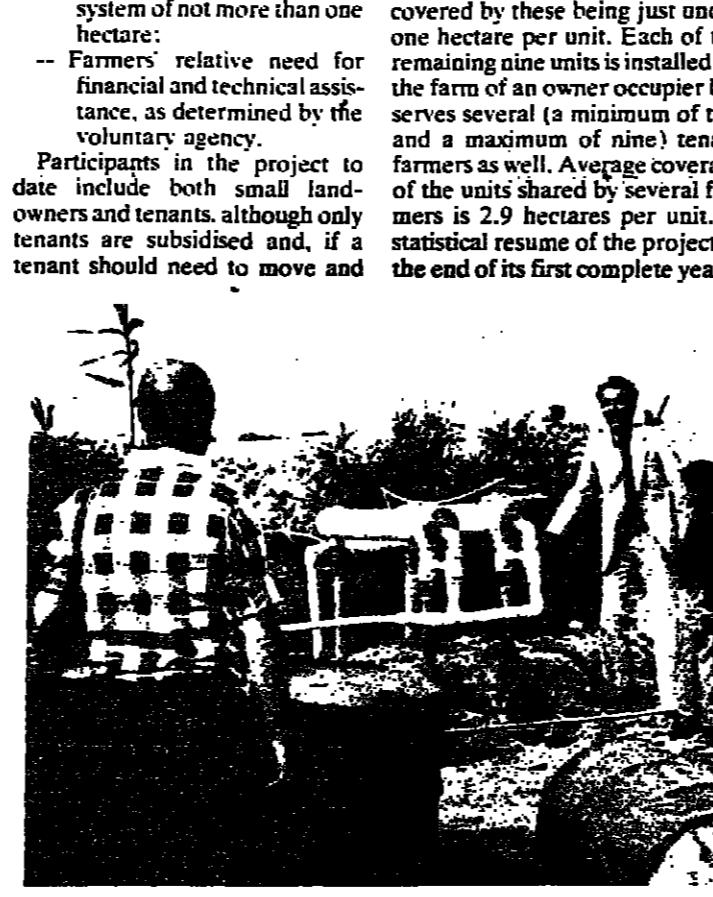
factors could prove the most critical. A system of permits operated by the Israeli military administration restricts the amount of produce which Palestinian farmers are allowed to market in Israel, and some crops are excluded from Israel altogether. At present the

Jordanian East Bank is the principal recipient of Palestinian produce. Should this market close (either for political reasons or to protect Jordanian agriculture) it could have profound consequences for Palestinian farmers.

The project might have a long-term impact on socio-economic relationships within the Palestinian agricultural community in the Jordan Valley. This is clearly impossible to assess at the moment. Only a few farmers have benefited from the project so far, but in several instances the results appear, in the short term, spectacular. It seems possible that these farmers will seek ways to



Squash plants under drip irrigation are planted between rows of oranges as a second crop. (Photo by Lee S. Tessell)



Filter system for drip irrigation removes sand. (Photo by Lee S. Tessell)



Orange trees watered by drip system receive moisture at roots. (Photo by Lee S. Tessell)

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Romanian rugby: Eager for competition

BUCHAREST, Jan. 26 (R) — Like Japanese champagne, it may not ring quite true, but Romanian rugby is the genuine article and knocking on the door of Europe's premier competition.

The best rugby union nation in the Soviet bloc and the one with the longest history in the sport, Romania now hopes to gain admission to Western Europe's top competition—the five nations tournament between England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and France.

"Let's call it the six-nations championship," said Professor Ovidiu Marcu, secretary-general of the Romanian Rugby Federation (FRR). "We're not in any hurry, but our teachers will one day learn from us."

By "teachers" he meant the five nations, whose annual tour-

nament is watched here on television by a small but enthusiastic audience.

One of those nations—France—has already learned its lesson. The 1977 five-nations champions were beaten by Romania 15-12 in what may eventually prove to have been a turning point in Romania's international standing.

Romania was the only side that season to score a try against the French, who won the grand slam by beating all four opposing nations without having their line crossed.

Rugby here is no upstart sport, carefully cultivated by a nation eager for overseas recognition of any kind. It has been played mainly in the capital, since Romanian students brought the game back from Britain and France early this century.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1979

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Morning is a vital time for you to get yourself in good shape for whatever practical ideas you wish to put into motion. Later you find it possible to get involved in new and more up-to-date activities and to make them an integral part of your present existence.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get in touch with bigwigs and gain their support for projects at hand. Later attend worthwhile social functions.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find a new way to gain greater abundance in a most intelligent way. Make sure you carry through with what an official expects.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle responsibilities and then contact interesting modern-thinking persons. Be wiser in the handling of money.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you support an associate's ideas, you can later reap fine benefits too. Make mutual plans workable, practical.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Complete work that you have not finished. Then have discussions with associates and improve mutual operations. Follow through with what is expected of you by others.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) Plan how you can have greater happiness and success in the future. Put talents to work. You can make this a fascinating day and evening.

LIBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 22) Get busy early and handle duties ahead of you and for kin as well. Later, find the recreation you like. Show you are a devoted family member. Think constructively.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get the data you need that will be helpful in dealing with others better. Show appreciation to those who are loyal. Evening can be wonderful with family and friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Analyze home matters well then handle business matters intelligently. Be with individuals who can assist you in achieving greater success.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You find it easy to gain goals that mean much to you in the morning. Later, get records and reports in good order. Consult with advisers who can help to improve finances.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Make plans early for the future and then give your attention to personal affairs. Talk ideas over with associates.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Think how to keep friends you like in the future and forget the others, then make plans far into the future confidentially. Get rid of whatever is obsolete about you later.

Other East European nations took the game up after the war, and together with Spain and Italy play in a European competition which Romania ritually wins.

"Our under 23-team played the Bulgarian senior side. We won 100-0. We beat Spain 66-3. It's no fun playing these sides, we need competition," Mr. Marcu lamented.

If further notice were needed that Romania has served its rugby apprenticeship, the federation here sent the Bucharest team to England on an unofficial tour last season.

Bucharest beat English club champions Gloucester, triumphed also over London Scottish and Aberavon and drew with Welsh champions Swansea. That would be a good balance sheet for any club side in the five nations.

This year Romania's national side is expected to go to Wales to play four matches against regional teams. There is also talk of a New Zealand team visiting Romania next year, which would give Romanian rugby further international recognition.

Although the authorities here deny that their game is based on French style, Romanian rugby has many characteristics of the fluid, inventive play of France's most attractive sides.

And Romanians are keen on fair play. One fan recalls watching a club match in which two forwards started to brawl. The crowd booed them, shouting "agriculturalists" — meaning they were peasant boys with brawn and no brain.

Aided by Sports Minister Emil Dragănescu, himself a former rugby player, the game now thrives at school level, despite the opposition of soccer fanatics.

Awad of Egypt to defend title at U.K. squash meet

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — Egyptian Gamal Awad begins the defence of his British amateur squash championship here tomorrow.

Mr. Awad, 23, from Cairo, declined offers to turn professional after his splendid win over Pakistan's Maqsood Ahmed in last year's final. Fittingly, he has achieved enough in the last year to be made top seed for the top international tournament.

Should Mr. Awad retain his crown against a much stronger entry than last time, he could at least feel himself ready to join the pro ranks.

Atans Khan, Pakistan's leading amateur since Mr. Maqsood turned professional, is seeded to face Mr. Awad in the final.

Behind Mr. Atans in the seedings are four British players, led by

England number one Jonathan Leslie, and all equally anxious to become the first "home" champion since Jonah Barrington took the title in 1968.

Lars Kvist, the best squash player in Sweden, a country fast emerging as a major force in the sport, fills the seventh seeding position. Pakistan's Fahim Gul completes the list in eighth position.

For once the seedings do not include Australian or New Zealand players, a situation which is bound to cause upset results before the tournament is very old.

One player who possesses the talent to reach the final rounds is Glen Brumby. The Australian junior champion, he is already being tipped to one day emerge as a suitable successor to his fellow countryman Geoff Hunt, the world professional champion.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed Friday narrowly higher and at 15:00 the F.T. index was up 2.5 at 464.4.

Government bonds were around $\frac{1}{2}$ point higher helped by Chancellor Healey's statement that fiscal and monetary targets would not be affected by high pay settlements, dealers added.

U.S. and Canadian shares were firmer while Australians were slightly easier.

Jordan Times Daily Guide

BBC RADIO

GMT	
04:00	Newdesk
04:30	Where Angels Fear to Tread
04:45	Arabian News, Reflections
05:00	News, Press Review
05:15	About Britain
05:30	Alphabet of Musical Curios
05:45	The World Today
06:00	News, Commentaries
06:30	What's New
07:00	News, News about Britain
07:15	From the Weeks
07:30	The Voice of the Violin
07:45	Death of Death
08:00	News, Reflections
09:00	News, Press Review
09:15	World Today
09:30	News, News, Look Ahead
09:45	Discovery
10:15	About Britain
10:30	Matthew on Music
11:00	News, News about Britain
11:15	Arabian News
11:30	The Frontiers of Endurance
12:00	Radio Newsweek
12:15	Java for the Asking
12:45	Sports Round-up

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:50 French programme
5:45 Cartoons	7:00 News in French
6:00 Jordanian programme	7:30 News in Hebrew
7:15 Return to Leyton Place	8:30 Doctor on the go
8:00 News in Arabic	9:00 News in English
8:30 Arabic series	10:15 Saturday variety show
10:10 The Board	11:20 Barnaby Jones
11:00 News in Arabic	
11:30 Barnaby Jones	

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	14:30 Has the Year...
7:30 Morning Show	15:00 Entertainment Hour
7:45 News Bulletin	15:45 Quartet
7:50 News	16:00 Arab and Company
8:00 News	16:30 Cultural Performance
8:30 News	17:00 Radio Newsweek
9:00 News	17:15 Saturday Special
9:30 News	18:00 News, Commentaries
10:00 News	18:30 Sports Round-up
10:30 News	19:00 News, News about Britain
11:00 News	19:30 That was 1978
11:30 News	20:00 News, Commentaries
12:00 News	20:15 People in the Making
12:30 News	21:00 Book Review
13:00 News	21:45 Moment Musical
13:30 News	22:00 News, News Call
14:00 News	22:30 Ideas, Reflections
14:30 News	23:00 Sports Round-up
15:00 News	23:30 News, Commentary

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:50 Cairo (EA1)	6:00 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
8:25 Moscow (RJ/GF)	7:30 Agadir
9:00 Karachi, Dubai	7:45 Beirut, Paris (AF)
9:30 London	8:00 Beirut (MEA)
10:00 Aswan	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:20 Beirut	8:55 Cairo (EA1)
12:40 Riyadh (SD)	10:30 Benghazi
17:00 Doha	11:00 Brussels, Amsterdam
17:30 Frankfurt	11:30 Vienna, Copenhagen, Oslo
18:30 Cairo	12:00 Paris, London
19:00 Baghdad (IA)	13:00 Cairo (SD)
20:00 London (BA)	13:45 Riyadh (SD)
20:30 Beirut (IA)	20:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GF)
21:45 Rawalpindi (BA)	20:15 Baghdad (IA)
01:30 Dubai	20:45 Rawalpindi (BA)
	01:50 Dukar (AZ)

EMERGENCIES

Police:	371401
Ambulance:	Jacob's (44945)
Samach Aqel (37724)	13:47
Fayez Jallouqa (51012)	14:00
Medic:	14:45
Zarqa:	15:00
Baraka Shajrawi (83083)	15:45
Pharmacies:	16:00
Neiroth	16:30
Firat (61912)	17:00
Yash' (24425)	17:45

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	7:15
British Council	7:30
French Cultural Centre	7:45
Goethe Institute	8:00
Soviet Cultural Centre	8:30
Spanish Cultural Centre	9:00
Haya Art Centre	9:30
Hussein Young City	10:00
Y.W.M.L.A.	10:30
Amman Municipal Library	11:00
University of Jordan Library	11:30
Al Cedar Museum	12:00
Folklore Museum	12:30

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	75111

<tbl_r

To avoid runaway inflation

U.K. urges strikers to 'pause, reflect'

LONDON, Jan. 26 (R) — Britain's finance minister has given notice he is sticking to his campaign to hold down wages, with a tough warning to workers striking for more pay. Dennis Healey, architect of the Labour government's anti-inflation strategy, told parliament last night that if recent 15 per cent rises became universal, the nation could expect inflation to mount to 13 per cent by the end of the year.

His appeal to unions to "pause and reflect", delivered in the (lower) House of Commons, was echoed in the (upper) House of Lords by the Archbishop of Canterbury, spiritual leader of the Anglican Church.

Dr. Donald Coggan said the right to strike was being used irresponsibly as sectional interests were put above the welfare of the whole community.

With industry increasingly hampered by a three-week old strike of lorry drivers, and schools, hospitals, railways and other public services increasingly disrupted by pay strikes, prospects for industrial harmony seemed gloomy.

More bad news for the government came last night when

authorities at Manchester's International Airport announced it would close down this morning because of industrial action by staff.

Vauxhall car-makers laid off 750 workers last night and said a further 4,000 would have to stop work after today as supplies of parts were being strangled by the lorry drivers' strike.

Mr. Healey, who together with Prime Minister James Callaghan is the main proponent of the government's policy of restricting wage rises to five per cent through persuasion, has seen inflation drop from over 20 per cent in 1974 to single figures last year.

He said last night that general 15 per cent pay settlements would cause the loss of 100,000 public sector jobs, bankrupt some small firms and increase local taxes.

He was speaking in a debate on the government's handling of Britain's industrial unrest. The government won a vote at the end of the debate by 16 votes.

All the striking workers want increases far in excess of five per cent. The lorry drivers have turned down 15 per cent and are holding out for 22 per cent while the miners have just tabled a claim for 40 per cent rise.

He was speaking in a debate on the government's handling of Britain's industrial unrest. The government won a vote at the end of the debate by 16 votes.

A gleam of hope for Mr. Healey came from train drivers' leaders who discussed new proposals with their union officials today. And striking hospital workers

announced they would stop picketing drugs and medical supplies for hospitals. On Wednesday, 60 patients suffering from cancer were sent home from a Birmingham hospital, though the pickets said the move was unnecessary.

The foreign affairs journal *New Times* said the guerrillas, who have been waging a 17-year war with government troops, had no comprehensive political programme and wanted only separation. "Absolutely groundless in the given case are the references of some separatist leaders in the Marxist-Leninist thesis on the right of nations to self-determination..." *New Times* said.

Under socialist theory only already formed nations could decide on secession and not "a conglomerate of nationalities and tribes," it said, in an

As Gromyko concludes visit

Brezhnev, Kosygin accept invitation to visit Italy

ROME, Jan. 26 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin have accepted an invitation to visit Italy. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said today.

He was speaking at Rome's Fiumicino Airport before back to Moscow at the end of a five-day official visit which he described as useful and positive.

Mr. Gromyko said the date for the visit had not yet been fixed but that he foresaw no problems.

He made no mention of yes-

Polisario Front claims capability for military solution in W. Sahara

TINDOUF, Algeria, Jan. 26 (R) — The Polisario Front claimed yesterday that its armed forces were capable of bringing about a military solution in the protracted Western Sahara dispute.

The front is fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony which was divided between Morocco and Mauritania in 1976.

Algerian and foreign journalists were shown Moroccan prisoners and captured military equipment from recent battles at a press conference in the Polisario camp some 40 kms. south of this Algerian Sahara town.

During these clashes more than 700 Moroccan troops were killed, 530 wounded and 53 captured, while a further 46 rallied to the Polisario, the front said. The front also claimed to have shot down one U.S.-built F-5 jet fighter and three helicopters.

Polisario Deputy General Secretary Bachir Mustapha Sayed said that the front's "liberation

army" was capable of solving the Western Sahara problem and "driving out the occupation forces militarily." Its recent military successes marked "a turning point in the struggle waged by our people."

The agency said the announce-

ment was made by Communist Party Politburo member Ulanhu at a meeting last Monday in Peking, attended by "some 200 of the largest capitalists and leading members of democratic parties."

The national bourgeoisie would "recover huge sums in bank deposits and property confiscated...during the great cultural revolution," it said.

Most of the money had originally been paid to the country's capitalists when the government bought up their enterprises after the communist victory in 1949.

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